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An Income Tax Will Not Do.

The idea of employing an income tax for purpose of adding to the revenues of the Federal Government, appears to find a considerable support among Democratic purnals of the South and West. It was arst presented by the Hon. HENRY WATTERion; and it is advocated by the St. Louis Constitution especially recommends it on the ground that it shall be levied on socialletic considerations, and that men of large incomes shall be taxed while men of moderate incomes shall go free.

We are totally opposed to this scheme of taxation, not only because it is socialistic. unequal, and anti-democratic, but because it is contrary to the Chicago platform of 1892. That platform lays down a principle entirely new and of the greatest consequence in regard to the tariff; and upon that principle the election was carried. If the Democracy had contemplated levying income taxes, when it framed and declared that platform, it would surely have said so with the same boldness and energy with which it apoke on every other part of the question; but from one end of the platform to the other, there is not one word about an income tax, nor one suggestion or intimation that now in time of profound peace full of prosperity and hope, the Democratic Congress and President could be justifled in bringing back a form of taxation familler to the people as a feature of civil war, and detested for its inquisitorial and unequal nature.

Let us have the platform on which the Democracy won its victory, carried out fully, fairly, democratically, faithfully; and don't let it be emasculated by cowardice or corrupted by socialism. Is not the doctrine that brought victory good enough to live by, and to live up to afterward? But what is this dectrine? It cannot be studied too much or heard too often:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tarigf duties except for the purpose of revenue only; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

This, then, is the one special and principal source of revenue recognized and intended by the Democracy. No proposal to impose income taxes in addition is expressed in it, or can be reconciled with it. Had such a novelty as an income tax been thought necessary or admissible, or even possible, would it not have been set forth beyond misconception, and made a distinct and express issue of the campaign?

Let our Western and Southern friends some back to the doctrine of the Chicago Convention, and not seek by side issues to set aside in May the principles they so triumphantly advocated in November.

### Don't Be in a Hurry.

Several of the American war ships in Admiral GHERARDI'S naval review fleet. have already been ordered from the North River, and most of those ordered have ready gone. The Bennington is detailed to the Massachusetts coast to lay off a course for the trial of the New York. The Cushing is to go to Newport for experiments with torpedoes. The Charleston and the Concord are at Norfolk, and the San Franclaco and Yorktown at Brooklyn, to be over-

On the other hand, of the nine foreign navies that had honored us with their presence, only one, Spain, has yet withdrawn vessel of its contingent, and the reasons for the departure of the Spanish ships are obvious. No doubt half a dozen or more of our vessels must eventually be goed to distant stations, and some will need repairs as well as outfits before going. But as months were occupied in bringing the Pacific squadron around for the great tacle in New York waters, it is remarkable that orders for the diminution of our part of the show were issued the very day after the shore parade, before a single forign vessel had been withdrawn, and were ted a few days later.

hould any occasion arise for a hasty eave taking, the excuse will be ample. But o urgency is yet apparent that would not ve allowed two weeks of an unbroken col unn of our ships, the Bennington's errand esibly excepted. Should such an urgency e developed immediately, the vessels huried away would presumably be those that do not need repairs rather than those m which work is going on. A pause or two weeks before partly dispersing the t, in lack of any special urgency, would not have been out of place, and would have been especially grateful to New York where an exceptional run of stormy weather has interfered with that leisurely intion of our own vessels which many deaired. But things do not always look the same at Washington and at the metropolis. However, all the more marked is the con-

trast furnished by the foreign vessels, and they have the thanks of this community for keeping their part in the great spectacle so long intact.

Five Travellers in Washington. The Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON'S srings in weather were not very at tractive in this State last week, and it is no nder that a little band of Anti-Snappers should go on to Washington for a change. The Anti-Snapper temperament is nervous and impressionable, and scents a change quickly. On to Washington, then, went this little band, and Friday found it visiting the White House and the departments, in search of recreation and change. There pere the Hon. WILLIAM LUCULLUS BROWN, the giver of reconcillation dinners; Mowny he unsaited chief of the Onondaga ervation; the Hon. JAMES DARES McCLELLAND, the Wizard of Westchester; Col. ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Secretary and inside man to the Syracuse Convention of Illustrious memory, and the Hon. WILLIAM ACHILLES POUCHER, the illustrious Oswego

opportunist What a band it was, and what a murmur it caused among the newspaper correndents and the politicians! man in it who might not be Collector or Postmaster of New York. Not a man in it whose lightest whisper doesn't noise of many waters or the cannon's ZAND to be Collector? Was Col. BROWN to

be Postmaster? What were Pouchen and Mower doing in the Post Office Deportment? What was McClelland impressing upon or asking from Mr. CLEVELAND in two interviews in one day? These questions banged at the brains of the curious. Some remarked that the number of the Anti-Snapper pilgrims corresponded with the number of men's size Federal offices to be given away: Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor, Naval Officer, Appraiser. Did the five come for the five offices?

Such is the malevolent disposition of too many men. Mr. POUCHER removed all doubt as to the reasons for his journey by explaining that he had gone to Washington 'just to look around." The spring sets in slowly at Oswego, whereas in the District of Columbia it comes in early, and balmy and perfumed with the tender mint. Mr POUCHER needed change, and what was more natural than that he should look around for it in Washington, a growing city, full of charm to the rural visitor? Col. BROWN expressed the same obvious motive. "I'm here," said he, "simply to have a good time. At this time of year Washington is the prettiest city of the country, and I concluded to come over and enjoy life here for a week or so. Before I return I shall pay my respects to the President and to Mr. GRESHAM, whom I met in the West some time ago. No, sir; I don't want an office, and I shall not ask for one."

Col. Brown enjoys life everywhere, too, and his sojourn in Washington must be especially pleasant, from the fact that no worry about office is suffered to perplex his mind. Col. MONROE did not say so, but it is no secret that he went to Washington for the purpose of rest and to settle a little wager between two members of the Gridiron Club as to the official spelling of his middle name. Mr. Mowny went because the others did, the solidarity of the Anti-Snapper party being a more important consideration than anything else with him; if it wants rest, he wants rest. Mr. McCLEL-LAND had just finished a warm set-to for the Chairmanship of the Westchester Democratic County Committee, and respite and nepenthe, i. e., a philosophic journey for recreation in a parlor car, were the wiscat things for him to take. Any physician would recommend respite and nepenthe in such a case.

It is very queer if five gentlemen travellers, well known to be interested in change, can't go to Washington without exciting suspicion that they are journeying for the sake of office. Let us be more charitable to visitors to the capital.

#### A Politician in Office.

The appointment of Col. JEREMIAH W. Co-VENEY as Postmaster of Boston suggests some curious inquiries as to the reasons why a certain Mugwump school of reformers objects to the appointment of politicians to public office. Col. Coveney has been an active Democratic politician ever since he was mustered out of the Federal service after a gallant career as a soldier. He has served in the Cambridge city Government and the General Court, and been Secretary and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He was Surveyor of the Port under Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration, and he has served as private secretary to Governor Russell and as Gas Commissioner, and he now receives another office with the general approval of his party. As Surveyor he gave satisfaction to the mercantile community, and as Postmaster he will give equal satisfaction. Yet he has been an active and zealous politician, a manager of campaigns, a seeker for office, a distributer of office, a holder of office. If the Mugwump theory of officeholding is correct, he is just the kind of man that Mr. CLEVE-LAND ought not to appoint; and yet he was as capable a Surveyor as need be, and will doubtless be as capable a Postmaster.

The fact is that no man can be a clever and successful party manager without possessing qualities which will make him an excellent public officer. He must have executive force, intelligence, knowledge of hauled and made ready for departures to men, ease in mastering details. The very foreign stations; while the Atlanta has re- men whom the Mugwumps affect to rethe men best suited therefor: nor are there any others with a better title to receive office. The politicians serve their party well and are fitted to serve their country well.

### Gen. Tracy and the Fur Seals.

While Mr. J. C. CARTER and Mr. COUDERT are presenting before the Paris tribunal of arbitration America's case in the Behring Sea dispute, Gen. B. F. TRACY performs a like service for the consideration of his countrymen in the pages of the North Amer ican Review. His leading argument is identical with Mr. COUDERT's, and is put with all the earnestness and force of an evident belief in its soundness and justice.

The pith of that argument is not that the United States owns the sea, but that it owns the seal. The British assumption that the seal herd which makes its home on the Pribylov Islands, migrating southward when winter approaches, yet never failing to return with spring, cannot admit of property rights, is declared to be untenable. The first point made by Gen. TRACY is that the only seal colonies of any size in the North Pacific are those of the Pribylov and the Commander Islands, the latter being 750 miles due west from the former. The two herds inhabiting these widely separated homes never mingle in Behring Sea but maintain a separate existence there; and there is no record of a Commander Island seal ever being killed at the American rook eries. The two herds are distinguished by their skins, those of the American seal being one-fifth more valuable. There the American seal lives the greater part of the year. or from six to eight months, making a southward journey during the winter, but always returning with the spring. Gen. TRACY further notes that the seal is not a fish, but a warm-blooded, fur-bearing animai, classed by naturalists with bears, although its food is found in the sea. Save for its life on the land, the species would become extinct. The remaining fact of im portance is that, while living at their homes, the seals swim out long distances in search of food; and Gen. TRACY says it is capable of proof that they sometimes go as far as a hundred miles from the islands for

this purpose. Here, then, we have the basis of Gen. TRACY's argument. Up to 1885 there had been no interference with the seal industry of Alaska, as founded by the Russians in 1804. carried on by them until 1867, and thereafter conducted by the United States. That industry consisted of procuring, preserving, and selling the skins, under very careful rules for slaughtering the animals. The seal industry was a main item of value in the territorial purchase of 1867, for which the United States paid \$7,000,000. It is estimated that our two islands will be worth \$30,000,000, if cared for during another hundred years under the rules which prevailed up to 1885; but if Canadian poschers, who began at that time their wasteful practice of slaughtering the seals in the waters around the islands, are allowed to goon, the value of the islands will be destroyed.

Gen. TRACT insists that our country has

a clear right of property in the fur seals of the Alaskan Islands, An opinion delivered by Baron William, in the British Court of Exchequer, illustrates this view:

"It has been argued that an animal from source could not be the subject of individual property. But this is not so; for the common law afterns a right of property not so; for the common law actions are not on it they were from notions, if they were restrained either by held or inclosure within the lands of the owner. We have the authority of Lord cange of the owner. We have the authority of Lord Cone's Reports for this right in respect to wild animals, such as hawks, deer, and game, if reclaimed, or awans or fish, if kept in a private most or pond, or doves in a doverous.

"The principle of the common law seems, therefore to be a very reasonable one; for, in cases where either their own induced habis, or the confinement imposed by man, here brought about, in the existence of wild enimals, the character of fixed about in a particular leading, the law does not refuse to recognize in the owner of the land which sustained them a property coextensive with that state of things."

The case is declared to be in principle like that of bees, which, having swarmed on a tree, on a man's land, become thereby his property. The departure of bees or hawks, which have an invariable custom of returning, does not destroy the property right in them. Gen. TRACY cites BLACK-STONE to show that the animus revertendi, the intention of returning, settles the question of property. That authority declares that "the hawk that chases his quarry remains mine, wherever he flies, because he is sure to return." Lord Salisbury's idea that a reduction to possession by actual capture is necessary to property is held to be overthrown by the admitted case of property in bees, and more generally by the declaration of the authorities that an animus revertendi, irresistible in the animals, gives a certainty of ultimate capture, at the will of the owner of the islands.

But how far does this property right go Only, says Gen. TRACT, so far as the capacity for identification exists. Hence, when the seals pass in autumn south of the Aleutian chain, the Pribylov herd possibly mingling thenceforth with the Russian herd or possibly maintaining its separate existence, the United States cannot complain against those who kill or capture the animals. Our Government has no right to protect them, because it has no means of identifying them. But when, in the following spring, the herd in one vast body concentrates and makes its way northward through the passes of the Aleutian Islands, the identity of the property becomes rece tablished, and the right of the United States to that property while thus moving to the Pribylov Islands revives in its full vigor.

Gen. TRACY takes a further step in showing that, if the property right is conceded, jurisdiction may be extended by the Government beyond the marine league. As Chief Justice MARSHALL said, in speaking of seizures made by a nation, "its power to secure itself from injury may certainly be exercised beyond the limits of its territory;" or, as the Lord Chancellor phrased it, in the famous Franconia case, "the authorities were clear on this, that if three miles were not found sufficient for purposes of defence and protection, there was power in the country on the seaboard to extend the zone." But the fundamental question is that of the property right, and to this Gen. TRACY, as has been seen, de votes a most earnest consideration.

#### Sunset in Chicago.

The Sunset Club of Chicago is one of those associations which are formed for the purpose of making and hearing speeches and addresses about things in general. Such talk-clubs are much loved in Boston, where the idea prevails that a man increases his intellectual stock in some manner by eating a bad or doubtful dinner; and possibly in Chicago they hope that freedom from the comforts and luxuries of a club house is meritorious and virtuous, and conducive to improved cerebration. The Sunset Club has no abiding place, but dines and talks where it lists. Its declaration of principles in regard to clubs and the constitution of the universe generally is published in rhymes full of rockiness, but also of candor. Here are the stanzas of the Sunset platform:

No dues,

No litigation.

No President,

No bores,

No steward.

No gamblers.

No meanness.

No dead beats

Fo embezziera Prom foreign retreata

Simply tolerant discus

And rational recrea

No club house, No constitution; No debis. No contribution. No long speeches, No dress coats. No perfumed notes

No accounts. o defaications, No by laws, No stipulations.

No parliamentary rules Ke personalities; No mere formalities. No profaulty.

No fines; No stealing.

No combines. This is able, but not entirely convincing. Why is it a merit or a joy for a club not to have a club house? Is a man's thought any clearer in a hotel parlor, or a basement restaurant, or a roof garden, than in a club nouse? Why not go a step further and have no club? As for constitution and by-laws, this poetical declaration takes their place; and surely it is human nature to have a constitution, if for no other reason than for the sake of breaking it. Debta can't be abolished or avoided by the simple process of not having a club house; and even if the Sunsetters content themselves with rain water and pumpernickel, they will have to contribute toward settling the score, and their scot will be bigger at a hotel than it would be in a club house.

Then, a general rule against long speeches cems injudicious. The great question is: Is a speech good? If it is, there is no cause to complain of its length. On the other hand, a bad speaker, a prosy and ligneous fellow, needs to be shot at sight. A rule against long speeches is too slow to protect the company from him, for unfortunately it is possible to be tedious even in a fiveminute speech. Why are dress coats marked with the taboo, also? What is the special intellectual or social distinction to be derived from appearing at a dinner party in a dressing gown, or blue jeans, or brown overalls and a cardigan? There is as much time in Chicago as there is anywhere else, plenty of time to dress for dinner; nor do the Chicago swells deck themselves so splendidly in the daytime as to relieve them from the obligation of appearing in fine linen at dinner. Besides, there may be powerful but non-plutocratic thinkers in the club who are forced to lie abed until evening, not having the price of morning clothes; and why should these gentlemen be excluded the Sunset Club? Why should the most equalizing of garbs be forbidden? There is something very restful in counting shirt bosoms, and an orstor in a business suit is not always pleasing. What is a dude? There was a time when the word had meaning, but it has lost it. We don't believe there is a dude in Chicago, unless he is under glass. The climate and the smoke prevent the growth of a real out-of-doors dude. Even if there was one, he would probably he as aprious to avoid the Sunset Club as it would be to avoid him. CARTER HARRISON used to be a dude, it is said, but he wasn't, for a dude cannot be wicked.

Is stealing as much of a vice as pro-

fanity, and is it not unjust to class the poor combines with theft and profanity? The Sunset seems to be a debating soclety, and how can a debating society be truly happy without fines, which nobody ever pays? The prohibition of preaching and litigation seems to bar the ministers and the lawyers, usually considered good material for a debating society. And what is the matter with typewriters Bores can be prevented when heat and cold and sin are, and a steward is good to complain of. Why are embezziers from foreign retreats singled out as specially objectionable? Is this meant to be protection to home industry? Everything is perfumed in Chicago, and so the notes should be. Late hours can't well be avoided. It's always late somewhere, and It's better to

be late than never. With these exceptions we agree with the Sunset platform, and wish for the members of the club all the tolerant discussion and rational recreation they want. Still, read this extract from the Socretary's report:

"The Secretary dislikes to lecture the members of the club, but be cannot refrain from saying a word in regard to a matter which has been on his mind for some time. It must be remembered that persons that speak are either members of the club, or guests often invited by the Secretary in the name of the club. The very least that he can ask is that the club should remember this, and treat all speakers with courtesy."

This shows that the absence of mere formalities and dudes is not a sincere good.

### The Attendance at the Exposition.

The average attendance of paying visitors at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 was about 51,000 daily for the entire six months of the show. The Exhibition was not open on Sundays.

The average dally attendance at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, where the entrance fee was nominally one franc, but where tickets might be procured almost anywhere in town at prices ranging from five to fifteen cents, was 125,000 on work days and about 300,000

on Sundays. During the first six days at Chicago, including the opening day with its abnormally large attendance, the number of paying visitors has averaged 43,600. Leaving the opening day out of account, the average has been about 26,000. But the weather has been bad, and the widespread knowledge of the true state of affairs in Jackson Park has more than balanced the attraction of novelty. The average daily attendance at Philadelphia during the month of May was about 28,000.

In order to pay the six per cent. debentures due on the first day of next year, and the bonds securing the city of Chleago's fivemillion loan, and the stock subscriptions amounting to about \$5,500,000, the management of the Exposition needs to take in at the gates more than \$15,000,000 over and above running expenses. The running expenses are estimated at \$45,000 a day, and the management vaguely estimates that the receipts from the various concessions will take care of that item.

Supposing that this hope is well founded. and that not a dollar of gate money will be needed for operating expenses, it appears that in order to return the money already invested in the beautiful buildings of the White City, the average daily paying attendance at the Chicago Fair at fifty cents a head will have to be from 150,000 to 200,000, or from 50,000 to 75,000 more than the average work-day attendance at Paris in 1889.

But Paris not only has far more than double Chicago's population to draw upon, but it is the centre of the world of pleasure and of travel. Chicago is not the centre of anything except unbounded enterprise and unlimited expectations.

Will the average daily attendance at the Columbian Exposition exceed that at Paris, enabling Chicago to redeem its promises and justify the selection of that town by Congress as a World's Fair site? We hope so, sincerely and heartily.

A great many of our Southern contemporaries are trying to account for the strange fact that only about one-hundredth part of the immigrants who are registered at this port declare their intention to go to any of the ith, while the rest of them say they will settle in Northern States. All the Southern papers merely repeat the reasons that were given by the Southern Governors who recently held a conference in Richmond upon the immigration question. We said a the time of this conference that not one of the Governors who attended it gave evidence that he had any knowledge whatever of the reasons why nearly all immigrants prefer the Northern States to the Southern; and our newspaper contemporaries do not seem to possess any more knowledge thereabout than the Governors. We suggested at one time that those of our fellow citizens of the South who desire information concerning the curious fact would do well to pursue their inquirie at Elifs Island, asking the newcomers why they all refuse to go South. A prodigious number of immigrants, or, we believe, nearly a hundred thousand of them, have landed a Ellis Island within the past two months; and, if the Southern Governors had sent a few inquiring agents there, these agents could have got very valuable information at first hand. It is poor policy to indulge in empty speculations respecting a phenomenon the facts of which are easily procurable. All the Southern States are desirous that immigrants shall be attracted to them. and yet immigrants avoid the South. Ask them, ask a half million of them. why.

One of the vessels on which Secretary TRACY originally counted for the naval review was the Machias. This little gunboat of 1,050 tons displacement could not be got ready to participate in the great show, but her trial trip will soon be made, and will possess an interest as being the test of the first vessel constructed for the new navy by the Bath Iron Works. It is believed that she will make a good record, since her contract requirement is only 14 knots, and she is said to have reached, in a preliminary trial, 14% knots during a run of 18 miles. Her sister ship, the Castine, has followed her closely in construction, and both will be ready for use, probably, during the coming summer. The displace ment of these two vessels is about one-fourth greater than that of the little practice ship Baneroft, now in the North River. They are the first steel ships built in Bath, and for their construction a new plant had to be provided. including furnaces and machine shop third vessel approaching completion at Bath, the most novel of the three, is the harbor-defence ram Katahdin of 2.183 tons displacement. Had she been in the review she would have furnished another American novelty like

the Vesuvius. Steamships that are big and strong, though not so big as some of those that traverse the Atlantic, are built in our Western shipyards in these times for mercantile service on the lakes. Only last month one of them, which has a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons and a keel measurement of 300 feet, was launched at the port of Bay City on Saginaw Bay, in Michigan, a State which borders upon four of the great lakes of the West. Another twin-screw steamship of the same size was launched from the same yard in March, and yet another is under construction, each of them with quadruple expansion engines of 7.000 horse power and a battery of twenty-eight tubular boilers. The two already affont are fitted up, as the other will be, in first-class style for the carriage of passengers, and are to make fourteen miles an hour under a carriage of 4,000 tons. We believe that these are the largest steamships yet built at any lake port, but several others of about the same size tonnage, and power are on the stocks at Cleveland. The wonderfully within the past ten or twelve years, and the shippards of Bay City are es-pecially thriving just now. We are pleased to near of the activity and the profitableness of

the shipbuilding industry there. On the question of opening the Columbian Fair on Sunday, our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, remarks:

"An open Fair is opposed by a small class only, from hers of which but little or none of its revenue is to be derived."

It is a pity the Fair cannot be open on Sunday, but the statement of the Herald is nevertheless inaccurate. An open Fair is oppose by the United States Government, from which Chicago has derived about \$5,000,000.

As it is with novels, so is it with plays: the writers of most of them go to foreign parts for plots, characters, and stuffing. Haif a dozen new plays were brought out here the past week. The scene of ALDRICH's cedes" is in Spain, that of Manston's "Credit Lorraine" is in France, that of Hoppen's Panjandrum" (comic opera) in Borneo, and that of each of the three others somewhere else outside of New York, which is the greatest of all places for occurrences from which stage plays and operas could be made. In only one of the six new plays of the week was there even a glimpse of this city. The popular play writers of France deal chiefly with French life, the plots of French society, and French characters. SHAKESPEARE made dramatic excursions to Denmark, France, Italy, and Greece, but he stuck to his own country in the composition of the greater part of his plays. Wouldn't he revel in New York, if here Well, then, what is the matter with our New York SHAKESPEARES?

The American people are of the Anglo-Saxon

Some of them are, perhaps nearly one-quarter of them. The original settlers of the Hudson Valley were not of that stock, nor those of the Mississippi Valley, nor those of the Pacific east. Within the past half century there have come to this country millions of Scandinavians, Celts, Germans other than Anglo-Saxon, Latins, Hebrews, and people of other races. They have raised families here, and the children or grandchildren of these families are of our native population. Besides, nearly one-eighth of the people of the United States are of the African and Indian races. Then we have a million French Canadians. and we have yet other racial elements. A good many people of the so-called Anglo-Saxon stock immigrated to New England and the Middle States and some parts of the Southern States in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: but the statisticians estimate that not more than a quarter of our total living population is of that stock.

The Atlanta Journal has more than one title to national fame. Besides having produced the Hon. Hokk Smith, it produces almost daily the worst and silliest verses printed as poetry in any American newspaper. North or South. This is saying a good deal, but we speak advisedly.

#### MR. CRISP AND MR. CLEVELAND. The Money Question and the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The presence of Mr. Orisp in town has given rise to a variety of reports as to the nature of his business. His almost immediate call on the President, it is given out, was one of courtesy, in the same sense as a multitude of other calls have been made on Mr. Cleveland during the past two months. He is apparently unconcerned about the Speakership, and close friends assert that he is confident of boing chosen to preside over the next House "on his own merits and independently of Mr. Cleveland."

The talk of opposition to Mr. Crisp's reflection is believed to be owing more to a feeling in the South and West against Cleveland than against the Georgian. Indeed, it was the re mark of a Southern friend of the ex-Speaker's that Mr. Cleveland's understood friendship was the principal and only reason for expecting that an effort will be made to defeat Crisp when Congress meets.

Can Crisp possibly be beaten? Doubtful There may develop no concerted plan of op position, but certainly talk has begun to be heard.

## Just Remarks About a Once Celebrated Man,

James W. Patterson, a professor in Dartmouth Colege, at Hanover, N. If , and formerly, for one term, a enator of the United States was a man of culture learning, eloquence, crequility, and extremely qualified usefulness in the national legislature. Not many men went in with more reputation, and few came out with less. The experiment of the clergyman in politics o of the scholar in politics received a severe shock from his experience. He voted for all of Oakes Amea's rail-road undertakings in Cougress, and he was among the nembers to whom Oakes Ames issued a large block of l'nion Pacific stock for a nominal consideration. Two facts stood out equally clear in the transaction: One Rev. Dr. Patterson never could see how wrong it was or that it was wrong at all. His conduct and that of Garfield and Colfax went far to establish the proposi-tion that many a man has a private cede of his own by which he justifies to himself whatever he does it the court of his own conscience, on the ground that h does not do things because they are right, but that things are right because he does them. Before Dr. Paterson went to the Senate he was a respected and use ul professor in Dartmouth College, and after he left the Senate he again became a respected and useful professor in the same institution. His Senatorial experience stood out in the character of an exception to

#### is whole moral career. Gov. Flower and the Carlyle Harris Cape.

From the Philadelphia Record. Nothing but praise is heard of Gov. Flower's action n refusing to interfere with the course of the law in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, the wife poisoner. The lovernor's backbone has lost none of its strengt nce his encounter with the propie of Saffolk county

last autumn.

From the Rosson Heroid.

Gov. Flower is opposed to capital punishment, but he appears to be in favor of executing the laws of the State of New York as he finds them on the statut

From the Pitteburgh Disputch Gov. Plower has done his duty in refusing to accede to the clamorous demands of a sentiment-ridden pub-lic for the pardon of a man convicted of a peculiarly atroclous murder on strong evidence and by do

process of law. Thus ends an attempt to subvert justice by popular Comfort for a Condemued Murderer,

Wicked and had as may have been your past life, I might not have been any better had I had the same ircumstances and surroundings and temptations.

From the Hon. Elijoh Adams Morse's Letter to Almy in New Hampshire.

Judge Herrick's Performance. From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle Herrick, the Judge-boss, seems to be a good subject or impeachment.

### Mr. T. C. Platt's Wish,

I want to be like Sherman, And with John Sherman stand, A boom to all my actions, An office in my hand; fuen square before the propie, So everiasting right. Fil get there like John Sherman,

And stay there day and night I want to be like Sherman, S. smooth and calm and cool

And smash the rash impulses That make a man a fool John Sherman never would have tione on a wild Me Toot.

As I did in the Senate And got it in the snoot

I want to be like Sherman, indeed indeed, I de And have tunt kind of infinence Which always pulls him through.

I want to be like Sherman, And with John Sherman stand. crown upon my foreboad.

THE BUSSIAN TREATY.

# trong Protest Against It by Russi

1,318 MARRACHURETTE AVENUE. WARHINGTON, May 7, 1893. A group of educated and patriotic Russians sho are living temporarily in one of the cities of western Europe, have sent to me the sub-joined protest against the recently ratified Russian extradition treaty, and have requested me to lay it before the people of the United States. They have all signed their names to this address, as a means of authenticating it to me, but inasmuch as they are not colitical suspects, and intend in a short time to return to their native land, they have asked ne to regard their names and the name of the city where they happen temporarily to be as onfidential, for the reason that if their identity were known they would be arrested and imprisoned as soon as they should recross the Russian frontier. The address speaks for itself, and I beg you to aid me in bringing it to

the attention of the American people GEORGE KENNAN. THE ADDRESS.

To the People of the United Survey
Your Senate has recently ratified an extradition
treaty which proposes to surrender to the Russian Government all persons accused of making an attempt upon the life of the Crar or any member of his family, either actively or by connection with a conspiracy having such as attempt in view.

As this treaty has not yet become law, through the signature of your Fresident, we, a group of Russians. living in the city of — , in western hirrope, who are well acquainted with the internat administration of our country, have decided, at a meeting held on this 10th day of April, 1803, to address to you a few words of remonstrance. We regard it our duty as Russian citizens to dothis, and we feel assured that you will give to our protest the same consideration that you have given to other protests against the action of your Senate, and that, as a result of such protests, public opinion in the United States will be expressed emphati-cally in opposition to the proposed law.

The statements made to you with regard to the cor dition of affairs in Russia by persons who held posi-tions in the service of our Government are unfair, par-tial, and, in many cases, absolutely false, and we beg you not to believe them. According to these state nents Russin is a sort of Arcadia, where the peasan live always in the most tender friendship with the landed proprietors; where the people, like children landed proprietors; where the people, like chidren, look up with recrease to their rather, the Carr, and where everybook thrives and prospecs under the tostering care of the holy inthodox thurch. Such attachments are claim. The Russian people are beaten and driven like dumb cattle by a few persons who happen to have power and authority over them, and they are living, not in happiness and prosperity, but in the blackest misery and the densest theoreme, and this in spite of their natural industry and their innates intellectual capacity. Who is to blame for this state of things: (for rulers, and they aione. They have taken upon themselves the guardinaship of the nation, and are keeping Russ's in leading strings, not allowing society to participate in the government of the country, nor permitting their authority to be affected in any way by the indusce of the squared class.

The revolutionary straggle in Russia has been, up to the present time nothing more than a skirmab between the advanced infelligence of society and an antiquated, outgrown regime, when could only bring the liquaced, outgrown regime, when could only bring the liquaced, outgrown regime, when could only bring the heaven the advanced infelligence of the state and out of the country of the Russian Legarion in the herited yoke of the Romannell dynasty. And yet My. Hodkine, the Secretary of the Russian Legarion in Washington, assures you, in a printed article, that suforcap "is as natural and satisfactory in Russia as has republicant form of government is in the United batas."

Is it possible that you look upon the Russian revolu-

the republican form of government is in the United bates."

Is it possible that you look upon the Russian revolutionists as wild, blood-thirsty fanalics, who have no regard for the laws of society or of humanity? Read the descriptions of them in the works of your American travellers and you will come to know them better. You will also learn that terrorism was the last means by and completely required, when they were absolutely and completely repured to the result of the control of the result of the control of the result of the r

the Government of the United States there can be no comparison.

We cannot expect serious reforms in Russia from above. Such reforms will not be granted, either as a result of financial disorganization or as a concession made in apprehension of war. The rducated Russian public can rely only on its own atrength and on the atrength of the people, while you and your Senate, instead of helping us, are giving your spaper to the autocracy that oppresses us. In so doing you are obstructing universal progress. You can expect nothing from a Nussia that is exhausted and torn by the civil room and the state of the Russian Secretary of Legation, is still sources of the Russian Secretary of Legation, is still sources of the Russian Heavist among the property of the second of the future." which is soon to be the scene of a new act in the great drama of the world shistory.

People of America, we are not political suspects in our own country and we are at liberty to return to it. We are not actuated by hatred nor by resentiment for your in the constitution and you can be made to under you present injuries. Our only reason for appealing to you in the constitution and you can be made to undersuced even there by their Government for doing what you yourselves would do if for a single month you were citizens of Russia.

Citt or X—, Washam Eunops, April 16, 1892.

city of X—. Western Europe, April 16, 1892.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGRESS.

#### It Will Be One of the Most Important in the History of the Church.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-The 105th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will begin in this city on the 18th inst. Ex-Justice Strong of the Supreme and among the members are Vice-President Stevenson, Secretaries Gresham, Hoke Smith. and Lamont. ex-Secretary Elkins, ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, Justices Harlan Brown, Shiras, and Jackson of the Supreme Court, Senators Gorman, Frye. Gordon, and Faulkner, Representatives W. A. Stone and C. B. Breckinridge, and representatives of the army and navy, of the various executive departments and bureaus, and leading business and professional men in Washington. The Committee on Finance has for its head John W. Thompson, with whom are associated ex-Secretary of State Foster, Senators McMillan

W. Thompson, with whom are associated exSecretary of State Foster. Senators McMillan
and Brice, Col. John Hay, Gardiner G. Hubbard and other well-known residents.

The General Assembly will continue in session about twelve days. The Commissioners
composing the body will be received at the
White House by President and Mrs. Cleveland
at a date yet to be fixed, and an excursion will
be given them to Mount Vernon, probably on
the 20th inst. The General Assembly has not
previously been held in Washington since
1852. It will meet this year in the New York
Avenue Church, which President Lincoln attended and where his funcial sermon was
preached. In anticipation of this gathering
the old new occupied by the martyred President, romoved when the church was refurnished several years ago, has been restored to
the place which it so long occupied, and will
doubtless be an object of much interest to
those who attend.

The approaching session of the Assembly
will be one of the most important in the history of the Church. Three subjects will engross
its attention coming over from the meeting at
Portland last year. These are the report of
the Committee on Semilaries, the appeal of
the Committee on Semilaries, the appeal of
the committee which prosecuted Prof. Briggs
from the action of the New York Presbytery,
and the Revision of the Confession of Faith.
The action upon these will be watched with
the inteness interest all over the country, for
they represent in a concrete form the agitation and unrest which for several years have
been prevalent throughout the religious world.
A partial poil has been made of the Ministers
of the church, from the results of which it is
the belief of many that the question of revision will be relegated to the background for
tha present, and that, therefore, the Briggs
case will be the most important and interesting topic of conversation.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

China's tea crop promises to be large and of excellent quality this year.

A pension of 6 000 france a year has been granted to

ime Renan by the French devernment During last year 1,040 clk were killed in Norway, and 1.672 in Sweden, about the average number.

It is proposed to build a big dam at Lake Albert hyansa for the purpose of giving Exput a plentiful
supply of water during the low Nile. Experts say

the plan is entirely feasible, and the best yet suggested. Some seven thousand members of the British volun-teer forces have erred, continuously and efficiently, for periods of from twenty to thirty three years, and is in proposed to bestow a metal or badge on them for long tervice and good conduct.

At Reyruth the Turkish pelice have arrested an

Ita'ian subject for uttering insulting remarks against the Messulman religion. The Ambassador and Consul of Italy insist that this arrest is contrary to the ex lating international law and they demand the release of the offender. The Turks say that when a Christian finds himse fin a Mohammedan town he must behave

himself like a gentleman.

Bang: Another new cannon has just been invented in Germany which is expected to revenitionize the actillery of all Europe. Erupp, it is reported, has offered 3,000,000 mars - for the exclusive right to the offered a continuous the inventor. Here Shrhardt, has re-invention, and the inventor. Here Shrhardt, has re-fused the offer. He proposes to establish a plant of his own for turning out his runs. It will be the most

rapid firing cannon in the world, so far, Work on the mights is escape for the French Expo-sition of \$1000, which was formable us to see the man in the moon, has been suspended, after considerable progress had been made in the construction of it, er pecially in the optic portion. The great lenses are already cast, but the whole affair is now abandoned for want of money. The principal man of funds in the enterprise was the late Baron Reinach of Panama.

#### CAPT. BRINKLEY'S PORCELAINS.

The antique Chinese porcelains that Capt. Brinkley, B. A., the proprietor of the Japan Mail, has sent here for sale are not so numerous as those exhibited here in several recent collections. They are, on the whole, executionally fine, however, and the proportion of really rare or practically unique pieces is large. They are now displayed at the American Art Galleries, where they will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

Capt. Brinkley has lived for a long time in Tokic, and has improved his opportunities for the study and collection of Oriental ceramics. Many of the pieces in the collection are well known to fame, and throughout it is composed of fine examples of the various pastes and periods represented. The gem, according to Capt. Brinkley, is a unique vase, 15 feet in height, of soft-paste Fan-ting ware of the Sung dynasty. It is in form, and more especially in surface and color, copied from the ostrich egg; the light buff glaze shagreened like orange skin, and around the body a belt of arabesque in relief, with a ring of bosses about the shoulder. Capt. Brinkley is confident that there is not another specimen like it in any American collection, which is undoubtedly true. He says he bought it many years ago in Shanghai, and a few years ago it attracted much attention from native connoisseurs when it was publicly shown at Tokio.

A cream-white vase of egg-shell Ting-yao ware in the shape of a pilgrim bottle is a rare and very fine specimen of its type. It is beautifully finished and without blemish. It dates back, according to Capt. Brinkley, to a period about 800 years ago. There is a fine bowl of Ting ware, of soft paste, the outer surface showing the characteristic "tear marks," and the inner surface decorated with a beautiful floral scroll beneath a band of the key pattern. There is a cherry blossom in relief in the bottom of the bowl. There are five other good examples of the wares of the Sung dynasty. In the wares ascribed to the Yuan dynasty (1279-1367) are a few pieces of rare excellence

and beauty. There is an interesting vase with spreading rim, long neck, and globular body surrounded by belts in relief of a most delicate tint of ancient celadon, and a bowl and gourd-shaped vase of Lung-chuanyao in very fine and rare pieces. A plate of the same is of a wonderfully rich glaze with a network of crackle, and floating in the glaze are brown spots showing a metallic lustre. Over six wine cups of Yuan-tsu, of soft paste, Capt. Brinkley is especially enthusiastic. The ground color is a clair de lune. flecked and clouded with hawthorne red and spots of ver-

The specimens of the famous Ming dynasty are more numerous. They consist of bowls of egg-shell porcelain of pure white glaze with engraved designs, vermilion boxes of soft paste, water vessels, plates of blue and white porcelain, made 200 years in advance of the Hawthorn pattern, censers of blue and white, vases of the real Ting-yao of the Ming dynasty, jars, and so on. A vase of Chia-ching porcelain is said to be unique.

A wase of hard paste porcelain of the early part of the Tsing dynasty is remarkable both for its variety and the exquisite beauty of decoration. There are many other specimens of this same period, several of which are no longer to be found except in private collections. A most unusual vase is of famille verte enamelled porcelain of lustrous glaze, on each face of which are figures of warriors and women, done with remarkable delicacy in brilliant enamels of green, red. purple and black

A vase of hard-paste polychromatic porcelain of fine texture and brilliant glaze is clouded with two shades of blue, green, and peachbloom red, dappled with transparent green. It is of the Kang-hai era of the Tsing dynasty. Among the other rare and beautiful pieces in this remarkable collection are specimens that must appeal to every connoisseur, from the later eras of the Tsing dynasty down to 1821.

including blue and white, polychromatic, and enamelled porcelains of the rarest beauty and of a character rarely seen at public sale.

### A NAVAL PLUM.

Who is to be Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery ! A question of interest among navy officers

Who is to be preferred among the pills and sawbones corps for the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery?" The appointment carries with it great power in the matter of purchases, the rank of Commodors. the title of Surgeon-General, and shore duty for the remainder of the appointee's life. The friends of Medical Director A. L. Gihon, who will be the senior officer in the corps after the who has been on duty in New York and Brooklyn for several years, have been making a
hard fight to overcome the objections supposed to exist with the President against the
appointment of officers who have less than
four years to serve on the active list.

A despatch from Washington a couple of days
ago said that Secretary Herbert had decided
upon Dr. Gihon, but if the four-year rule
should be adhered to Medical Director Henry
M. Wells is the first officer on the list who will
not reach the retiring age during the present
Administration. It is the belief that should
the President refuse to promote Dr. Gihon,
the choice lies between Medical Inspectors
Rufus J. Tryon and W. K. Van Reypen.
Another bureau appointment to be made
this week is that of the Bureau of Equipment,
as Commodore George Dewey will retire as
Chief of the Bureau on Saturday to take a
place in the Lighthouse Board. It is said that
tapt. T. O. Selfridge, who is to be relieved as
commandant of the Charlestown Navy Fard by
Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker, is to
succeed Commodore Dewey. who has been on duty in New York and Brook-

#### AFRAID OF SCHOOL FLIRTATION. Trustees of a Girls' School Object to a Boys' School Near By.

BALTIMORE. May 7.-About a year ago the Baltimore City College building burned down-The present site is no longer desirable, and another was selected. The lot is close to Bryn Mawr School, a private institution for young adies. When the authorities of the seminary learned of the choice of the city authorities. they at once vigorously protested on the

they at once vigorously protested on the ground that the boys at college would first with the girls, and that discipline would suffer in consequence, and the standard of the institutions lowered.

The city has not as yet ventured to reily to this objection, but the pupils of both schools have. The boys scout the idea of filriting, and say that even if they did so there would be no harm. The girls go even further. They are indignant over the idea of their filriting with "haif grown men," and say that if the boys attempt it they will snub them. It is very likely that the city fathers will take chances on filriations.

### Tacoma! Tacoma!

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: If The Sus doesn't take care of itself it will be awallowed in a magistrom of the Mount Tacoma-Ranter discussion which every now and then convaises the Puget Sound country. An appalling lot of talk that bears but loosely on the subject is bound to follow the opening of your columns to rival communications on the subject. essential facts in the case are exceedingly simple. Here they are: Long before there was a city of Tacoma-Moont Taboma existed. The Indians named it Tacoma-The city of Tacoma, founded nardly a store of years The city of Tacoma, founded hardly a score of years ago, was named for the mountain, and the attempt to do justice to the peculiar Indian guitural in the word resulted in preferring "e" to "h" in the spelling to a can take your choice. Old maps, I believe, spell the mountaint's name with an h, new ones call it "Ranier or Tacoma." The only bearing the difference in specing has on the question is this, when a face man distinct that "Tacoma" is the original name of the mountain his opponent is went to dear the cash on the ground that the indians called it Tablonia and n "h". That amounts to beging the question and raises the deace with the further proceeding of the discussion.

raises the dence with the further proceeding of the decision custom of the your opposite to Tacoma angel to arms that that that have or notwelling next enough ages times that that have or notwelling next enough ages times that it was really the original name of the manifest of all that to the Tacoman, for it is all he are, an individual still have presented from the rained for the first classes of a white faither. Least families the first classes of a white faither. Least families the first classes of a white faither is the far classes of a white faither. Least families the first classes of a white faither is the fatter of a white faither. Least families the first classes of a white faither is the fatter of the faither and the faither of the faither a white faither and a faither of a faither of the class of the discount of the part of the expected faither above in the faither of the expected for the expected faither of the expected faither above in the faither of the expected faither of the great of the discount of the faither of the faithe

PROVIDENCE, R. I. May 5, 1898.